

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. VI.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1825.

[NO. 276.]

By PHIL WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

RELIEF FOR THE GRAVEL.

We publish the following for the benefit of the public. It comes from an aged and sensible, though unlettered farmer of our acquaintance, and we give his own language.

Albany Daily Ad.

To all who are or may be afflicted with that painful disorder called the Gravel, or Stone, with which I have been afflicted about 27 years, and for about 9 years extremely bad, so that it has been very difficult for me to ride in any wheel carriage; and for about three past, I have been so a great part of the time that my life was despaired of, and often I did think that I could not live from one day to another. It has pleased the Almighty God to point out a remedy for my affliction, for which I have reason to be thankful to Him for his mercy to me. I have been doctoring for many years, with almost every kind of medicine that I could hear of, but to no purpose. The medicine that has helped me was accidental, and unheard of to me. About the middle of October, 1823, I had some cider made, and I drank of it very freely for about 8 or 9 days, and then there came from me a stone three quarters of an inch long and a little over half an inch wide, with a great deal of pain. Shortly after I found great relief, and continued drinking the new cider as it came from the press, and the stones continued discharging. When the cider became tart, I left off drinking, and shortly after the stones stopped coming from me. I was then more distressed than ever, and was confined to my bed and so distressed that it seemed as if I could not live from one hour to another for about nine weeks. It so happened that my people had, from the first cider made in October and the same as I had first drank of, boiled three barrels down to one, and put it in the cellar, and when I lay in such great distress I was very thirsty, and requested my people to bring me some of the boiled cider, of which I drank freely, as it was as sweet as if it had come new from the press. I drank freely for three days, and on the fourth I began to discharge stones again, which gave me great relief. I then for the first time began to think it was the cider that brought the stones away from me. I continued drinking the boiled cider, and the stones kept discharging. It is now about four months since any came from me, and for about eight months I have had no pain worth mentioning, and can ride in any carriage without any inconvenience from my dreadful complaint. I still continue drinking sweet cider when I can get it, and when I cannot, I use the boiled, and I have reason to believe, and do believe, by continuing to drink of that, with the help of God I shall never be troubled with that complaint again.

From the public's humble serv't.
JOHN NEILSON.
Stillwater, Aug. 17th, 1825.

Extract from Dr. RAMSAY, illustrative of the many blessings and enjoyments peculiar to an Agricultural life:

"The opportunities of enjoying and communicating the happiness within the power of humane, good, and liberal planters, are great. If their inclination is for mental improvement, they may riot in intellectual luxury. Books, leisure to read, and every facility for philosophical experiments or agricultural projects, are all within their grasp. So great are their advantages that Arthur Youngs might be reared in every district. If their disposition leads them to the practical arts of government, they may be Trajans on a small scale. All that has ever been urged in favour of an energetic efficient government, applies to them. They can enforce obedience to any extent they please. If they make a

good and judicious use of their power they can compel that observance of regularity and order, decency and propriety of conduct, which brings happiness in its train. There are several such planters in Carolina, who do a full-orbed duty to their domestics; and instead of being tyrants over slaves, are wise and good rulers over well governed, happy subjects."

PAPER FROM STRAW.

M. Louis Lambert, of Paris, has taken out a patent in England, for the manufacture of Paper from Straw. He thus describes the operation:

"My said secret or invention consists in the employment of Straw, which I prefer to free from knots, by cutting them off the stems: I next submit the Straw to ebullition, with quick lime in water, in the portion of four ounces of lime to one of water, to extract the colouring matters, and to dispose it to become fibrous, I can also employ for the same purposes, caustic potash, soda or ammonia, it is then washed—I next expose it to the action of a hydrosulphuric composed of quick-lime and sulphur, in solution, in the proportions of four ounces of lime to one of sulphur, with one quart of water, in order to free it from the mucilaginous and silicious matters, so prejudicial in paper-making. I then wash it thoroughly in successive portions of water, by exposing it to the action of the paper-mill, till all smell of the alkaline sulphuret is entirely removed—I then press it, and afterwards submit it to the usual operations employed in bleaching vegetable fibres, viz: to the action of chlorine, either separate or in combination with lime, or by exposure to the open air and light upon the grass. After this, it is well washed, till all the smell of bleaching is withdrawn; and, lastly, it is exposed to the action of the rag-engines, usually used in paper-making, in order to reduce it into pulp or paste, previous to being made into paper."

Technical Repository, No. 42.

WARM FOOD.

The temperature of our food is an exceedingly important consideration. We are accustomed to take it too warm, forgetful of the fact, that artificial heat destroys the muscular tone of the stomach, vitiates its secretions and its physical powers and induces painful and dangerous disease of the liver.—Let us then take a hint from the children of nature, who subsist on aliment of a temperature no higher than that of their own bodies, and who are generally hardy and long lived until the simplicity of their habits is vitiated by the adoption of indulgences brought among them by the civilized invader of their native forests.

FRIENDSHIP AND LOVE.

Friendship is like a cobler's tie,
That joins two soles in unity;
But love is like the cobler's awl,
That pierces through the sole and all.

SIR WILLIAM JONES.

On a scrap of paper found among his manuscripts, are the following lines, written by him when in India:

SIR EDWARD COKE.

"Six hours in sleep, in law's grave study six;
Four spend in prayer—the rest on Nature fix."
Rather
Six hours to law, to soothing slumber seven,
Ten to the world allot—and all to Heaven."

TO BE LET.

A young lady who had been insulted by an old maid, placarded the following lines on her door and windows:

To be let, or be sold, for the term of her life,
Elizabeth Hall, by the way of a wife;
She's old and she's ugly, ill-matured and thin;
For further particulars, inquire within.

THICK ANCLES.

"Harry, I cannot think," says Dick,
"What makes my ankles grow so thick?"
"You do not recollect," says Harry,
"How great a calf they have to carry."

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER. STEAM AND WOMEN.

The steam-washing company, in their advertisement for a confidential servant, among other qualifications, state, that 'he must be able to manage a number of women!' We hope the ladies will not deem us rude, if we affirm that the man must have a bold heart who undertakes the situation.

THE MILITIA.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

A Military Citizen takes the liberty of offering a few remarks on the defective mode in which the Militia parades are pursued in this State. He will not pretend to lay down rules for military discipline, knowing that that only can be acquired in companies. The Captains of which ought to pay particular attention to the minutia of military duty: of which he has doubts of their qualification. But he conceives that much improper conduct might be avoided at Regimental Musters, under the view of a Brigadier or Major General, by their issuing their orders in pamphlet form to every Officer in the Brigade or Division which he commands. The expense of this publication ought to be accounted for by the State. Brigade and Division orders have heretofore been published in the newspapers. The question is, how many Officers see these orders? The orders should be published by the Brigadier or Major General at the expense of the State, and forwarded to each Colonel of the Brigade or Division, who should be made accountable for any neglect of them. If this meets your approbation, I may be induced to furnish you further remarks on Militia Military Discipline. Q in the corner.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

At a meeting of Liberty Lodge, No. 45, holden in Wilkesboro', T. C. Aug. A. L. 5825, the death of Dr. S. E. WART BOSWORTH, a brother in this Lodge, was announced to the brethren, and the following resolutions in consequence thereof unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That this Lodge cherish a sincere respect for the memory of Brother Stewart Bosworth, deceased, for his many virtues and excellence of character as a man and a Mason, and that they sympathize with his many friends and relatives in their bereavement, and deplore his loss to the fraternity.
Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear Masonic mourning as a manifestation of their respect for their late brother, and heart-felt grief for his early death, while rapidly advancing in his career and usefulness in society, so honorable to the craft.
Resolved, That brothers T. W. Wilson, T. S. Bouchell and O. Parrett, be requested to forward a letter of condolence to the relations of our late brother, expressive of their sensations of sorrow for his untimely death, and of the great esteem felt by this Lodge for his amiable and excellent character while a member of their body; and also, that the Secretary forward a copy of these resolutions to the Editors of the Star, at Raleigh, with a request that the same be published in their paper.
By order:
O. BARRETT, Secretary.

PROVERBS.

Many talk like philosophers, and live like fools. Neither give to all, nor contend with fools. No one so old, that he hopes not for a year of life. Never sign a writing till you have read it, nor drink wine till you have seen it. Purposing without performing, is mere fooling. Speak well of your friend; of your enemy, say nothing. Sit in your place and none can make you rise. The best throw of the dice is to throw them away. The best of the game is, to do one's business and talk little of it. Three things only are well done in haste: flying from the plague, escaping quarrels, and catching fleas. The more you court a mean man, the statelier he grows. To believe a business impossible, is the way to make it so. The man that is cheaply bought, costs but a salutation. True valor is free; bullying is smoke. Use soft words and hard arguments. Would you know the value of money, go and borrow some. When a man's coat is thread bare, it is easy to pick a hole in it. Your looking glass will tell you what none of your friends will. You may know by a penny how a shilling spends. At the gate which suspicion enters, love goes out. As the good man saith, so say we; but as the good woman saith, it must be. A little house well filled, a little land well tilled, and a little wife well willed. An obedient wife commands her husband. Bare walls make gadding house-wise. Choose a wife rather by your ear than your eye.

The President of the United States has appointed Alfred Conckling, of New York, to be Judge for the Northern District, vice Roger Skinner, dec'd.

Peaches sold in the city of N. York, on the 27th ult. at \$12 per bushel.

Tailoring Business.

CANON & SIMRIL, having entered into co-partnership, are prepared to carry on the above mentioned business at their stand in Cabarrus county, with their usual promptness and attention. They have recently received, and continue to receive, as often as the latest fashion takes place, drafts of the latest fashions from Philadelphia, illustrated with mathematical precision, and accompanied with painted representations of persons in full dress. With these advantages, together with their attention to business, their former success in fitting their customers and the cheapness of their charges, they doubt not but they will be able to afford entire satisfaction to all such as may choose to give them a trial.

N. B. Canon & Simril have also just received from Philadelphia, patterns of dresses for females, with directions for making them. They will cut out, and if required, make up ladies dresses according to the most stylish mode of the day.
September 1, 1825. 478

Military Order.

THE officers of the Cabarrus Regiment will attend in Concord, at the hour of 12 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, with their musicians and subordinate officers, on the 6th of October next, to be drilled by the officers of the Regiment. The officers of the Regiment are notified to have their companies parade in Concord, by the hour of 9 o'clock, on the 7th day of October, prepared for review, at 12 o'clock, precisely.
J. L. BEARD, J. A.
W. FLUNKET, Adj't.
Sept. 5, 1825. 276

Mr. Philip Britain, Wm. Smith, and Jan. Smith, next, 1825, at the dwelling house of Sam'l. Greenlee, in North Carolina, Burke county, near Morganton, I intend to take the deposition of William Greenlee, to be read in evidence against you in the suit now pending in the Superior Court of Rutherford county, state of North Carolina, October term, 1825; wherein you are plaintiff and I am defendant; attend and cross-examine if you choose. Yours, &c.
J. M. GREENLEE.

August 29, 1825. 75

A first rate tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable tract of LAND commonly called the Leper tract, lying in York district, South Carolina, on the Catawba River, and containing about one thousand and sixty acres. The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the attention of the cotton planters; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living near Centre Meeting-house, Irrell county, N. C.
A. J. WOREE.
August 23rd, 1825. Sept 6

Dr. Dyott's

APPROVED ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

WHICH prevent and cure all Bilious complaints, malignant fevers, &c.
These pills if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulence, epileptic fits, hypochondria, and hysterical complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, Asthma, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism, gout, scrovy, scorbutic blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.
If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes, 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine warehouse, Nos. 157 and 159, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the United States. J. Murphy, agent, Salisbury.
Take notice, that each box of genuine PILLS has the signature of the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

Stomachick Elixir of Health.

OF this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the United States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public, for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief. Common coughs and colds which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezing, shortness of breath, and the whooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is also an effectual remedy for the dysentery or lax, the summer complaint in children, severe gripings, and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by Dr. T. W. Dyott, and for sale wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Family Medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States. J. Murphy, agent, Salisbury.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Sheriff's Deeds.

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition exponeas, for sale at the printing-office.

For Sale, or Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or rent that tract of land with its improvements, on the south west side of the Yadkin River at Beard's Bridge. There are about 500 acres in the tract, only about 60 or 70 cleared.

There are on it a large and commodious dwelling house and the customary out houses, near the bridge.

The house is quite new, having been built only a few years ago, and being designed for a house of entertainment is well adapted to that purpose, both from its location and plan.—The situation is remarkably pleasant, and convenient to Salisbury and Lexington, being 6 miles from the former, and 11 miles from the latter, place. For further particulars, apply to
JOHN BEARD, Jr.
Salisbury, July 15, 1825. 67

Estate of Jesper Commis.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Jesper Commis, dec'd. desires all persons having claims against said estate, to make them known to the administrator within the time prescribed by law, otherwise their recovery will be barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make payment without delay.
W. M. KING, adm'r.
Irrell county, Aug. 16, 1825. 370

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2 Statesville, Aug. 24, 1825, 3
N. C. Militia, has found it necessary, in order to avoid an interference with the Superior Courts of Rowan and Davidson counties, (the term of which are adjourned at the 25th inst.) to order the Brigadier General of the 7th brigade (N. C. Militia), to be reviewed by the Brigadier General, on the 9th inst. was issued) again to change the time of this fall's review: the several Regiments composing the 7th brigade, will, therefore, be reviewed by the Brigadier General, precisely at 12 o'clock, meridian, on the days and at the places following, to wit:

The two Irrell regiments, (Nos. 52 and 53) at Statesville, on Tuesday, the 19th day of October next.

The 64th, or Second Rowan regiment, at Mocksville, on Wednesday, the 19th day of October next.

The 1st Rowan (or 63d) regiment, at Salisbury, on Thursday, the 20th day of October next.

And the two regiments of Davidson county, (Nos. 57 and 58) at Lexington, on Friday, the 21st day of October next.

It will be expected that commanders of regiments will be prepared to make their returns on the days of their several reviews.

By order of the Brigadier General.
WASHINGTON BYERS, Adj't-Genl.

Glass Ware.

TWO Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and dealers in Glassware.

20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1,000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7,000 dozen Quart bottles; 3,000 do. half gallon do.; 3,000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 3,000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3,000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2,000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricultural do.; 5,000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1,000 do. common ribbed do.; 4,000 do. Eagles; Cornucopia, &c. half pint; 4,500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5,000 do. druggists, and confectioners' show bottles; 5,000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort sizes; 2,000 do. acid bottles, grom stoppers; 2,000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 5,000 do. mineral water bottles; 6,000 do. snuff bottles; 5,000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Washington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT, Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia.

3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.
March 1, 1825. 604

PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON Vial and Bottle Factories IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dram to 8 ounces; Patent Medicine Vials, of every description; Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon; Specie Bottles, with bequeered covers, from half pint to two gallons; Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons; Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers; Carbons; Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons; Confectioners' Show Bottles, and preserving do.; Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtons, from half pint to one gallon; Quart and half gallon bottles; Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, Ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopia, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks; Seltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles; Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles; With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms. 54

T. W. DYOTT, northeast corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia. Oct. 12, 1824.

Entry takers' warrants,

For sale at this Office.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Allemon & Locke*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands, will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemon, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMON,
GEORGE LOCKE.

Salisbury, July 1, 1825.

EZRA ALLEMON

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

Stock of Merchandise

of Allemon & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemon & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale. It lies four miles west of Concord, on the road leading from Concord to Charlotte, and on the waters of Cudde Creek; contains 150 acres of land, with all the necessary buildings appertaining to a farm, consisting of a dwelling, out-houses, &c. all in good repair. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOSIAH W. WEDDINGTON.

August 8, 1825.

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *House and Lot* in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several *Acres of Land*, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy.

July 15, 1825.

ROBERT WORK.

For Sale.

A *House and Lot* in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Stauffer's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper; the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825.

N.B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts.

G. M.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Cabarrus, Montgomery and Mecklenburg counties, that he has just received a great and new and well furnished Wool Carding Machine and set up at my Mill on the waters of Adams Creek, on the Charleston road that leads from Salisbury to Hagler's ford on Rocky river, and is ready for the purpose of carding wool into rolls. All those that think proper to favor me with their custom, shall have their wool carded at a short notice.

HOW TO FIX THEIR WOOL.

All wool before brought to the machine must be well washed, cleaned of sticks and burrs, and other hard substances that would tend to ruin and injure the cards: one pound of clean oil or lard must be brought to the machine. I will card at eight cents per pound; and a sufficient quantity of sheets of cotton or linen, (not woollen) must be brought to contain the rolls.

HENRY H. SOSS. L.M.V.

August 23, 1825.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust and for the purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at the court-house in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 4th of October next, a valuable tract of land in the county of Rowan, on Second Dutch Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Pool, Nicholas Lattin, and others, containing one hundred and seventy-nine acres, it being the tract purchased from Otto Chambers by Henry A. Chambers. There is a good dwelling house and other out-houses on the premises, with sufficient other improvements to render it a very desirable farm. As those that wish to purchase, will probably view the tract, it is unnecessary to enumerate its further advantages. A credit of six months will be given for one-half the purchase money, and nine months for the other half, the purchaser giving bond and security.

HAMILTON C. JONES, Trustee.

August 16th, 1825.

New Leather and Good Shoes!
BENEFIZER DICKSON begs leave again to ask the attention of the public to his Shop. He has just received a supply of the first rate Leather from Philadelphia, which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes.

of the most durable kind and newest style. All persons who want Boots and Shoes, either coarse or fine, may rest assured that they can have them done at my shop, from leather as good as any in the country, and in a style of workmanship equal to any thing in North-Carolina. Ladies' fine shoes made as neat and elegant, and more durable, than any in the stores. I tender my most grateful acknowledgments to the public for the liberal support they have hitherto given me; and will always be equally thankful for future favors, either in the way of new work, or in payment for old work.

Salisbury, May 2, 1825.

September 19

FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 2.

The ship *Emerald* has arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 26th of July. She furnishes, however, no political news of much importance.

General Laserna, late viceroy of Peru, has met with a cold reception in Spain; being ordered to remain at Toledo, and not approach the King.

From Greece the reports are very contradictory. The Turks, it is said, however, have approached with their entrenchments within half musket shot of Missolonghi, but the Greek garrison appears not at all intimidated.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, JULY 25.

Monday evening, 5 o'clock.—Very little progress has been made since Friday in sales of any description, though holders seem much disposed to do business; and there is no doubt purchases might have been made to-day, decidedly under previous prices, say from 1-8 to 1-4d per lb. in some descriptions; but there has been no appearance of a speculative demand, and the trade are again holding back in expectation of further arrivals, which may add to the depression.

Latest from COLOMBIA and PERU.

Henry Ogden, Esq. of this city, came passenger in the brig *Leader*, from Cartagena.

He is bearer of despatches from our charge d'affaires, Col. Watts, and brings Lima dates to June 4th, with verbal accounts from that city to July 17th, and from Bogota to the 19th of August.

Verbal accounts from Lima to the 17th June, via Panama, state that Callao still remains out against the Patriots, but it was the opinion of many that they would have to surrender in two months, on account of their shortness of provisions.

Bolivar was in Upper Peru, where his presence was necessary in consequence of some dissensions which had taken place.

Admiral Guise was imprisoned by the Patriots in Lima.

In consequence of a motion made in the congress of Colombia, by Dr. Perez, a representative from Caracas, that Gen. Paez should be accused before the Senate for declaring Venezuela under martial law, Gen. P. has addressed a letter to the Executive, demanding satisfaction for such an attack upon his character, either by an expression in his favor by Congress, or a general acknowledgment from the Deputy. As the Congress did not accede to the motion, however, they discontinued it; and the Constitution secures the members of Congress against responsibility for their expressions in the chambers. The language of the General is bold and peremptory; but there appears to be no disposition to succumb to him. The Bogota government paper is equally bold and resolute in defence of the constitution.

The ship *O'Ginn*, Henchman, of Boston, was totally lost about 60 miles South of Valparaiso, on the 21st April—passengers and crew saved.

BOSTON, SEPT. 1.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Paris papers to the 24th July have been received, at this port, by the brig *Arctic* from Havre.

Mass had been attended in many parishes in France on account of the prolonged drought. For nearly a period of twelve weeks not a drop of rain fell in Paris; and in many parts of that city, the thermometer, in the shade, indicated the heat of 98° and 100°.

Thirty one Colombian armed vessels were on the Spanish coast, between Cadiz and Barcelona.

Sixty six houses in the village of Tille, France, were consumed on the 20th ult by which one hundred families were reduced to poverty.

Letters from Trieste of July 4, say that Colocotroni, who had assumed all powers, civil and military, had caused Prince Mavrocordato, and the late Minister of War, Colletta, to be beheaded.

Such was the general rumour at Zante. It was added that Gourra had declared against Colocotroni.

There are accounts from Napoli di Romania and Missolonghi as late as June 18, which state that Ibrahim had met with a check, and that Gourra had cut off 600 of the enemy at Salone, and it was expected he would compel Reschid to raise the siege of Anatolico and Missolonghi.

Paris, July 22.—The Envoy of the United States at Madrid took his leave and left Madrid the 16th inst. without waiting for his successor, Mr. Everett, who landed a few days since at Havre.

The Senate of the Ionian Islands has passed an act for establishing an University in those Islands.

Liverpool papers to the 25th and London to the 23d have been received at this port, by the ship *Emerald*. The London Courier says—The Paris papers continue to circulate vague and unintelligible articles upon the affairs of Greece. We might copy, but who would read them?

The number of horses that died in England in consequence of the extreme heat of the weather on the 18th and 19th July, was very great—supposed to be greater

than at any former period. On the road from London to Buckingham, about every coach proprietor and post master had lost some, and many of them four or five.

Letters from Basseterre. (Guadaloupe) received at St. Barts, stated that but about one fifth of the houses at that place withstood the gale, and of that number not more than 10 escaped injury of some sort; besides a larger number ascertained to have been killed and wounded, 4 to 500 persons were missing. A brig, prize to the El Vencidor, was going into St. Barts as the Bruce came out. In consequence of the disasters by the gale, the port of Basseterre had been thrown open, free of duties, and port charges, to the vessels of such nations as had previously been admitted with produce.

SPAIN.

The editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser have seen a letter from a merchant now in France, giving notice to his correspondents that in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Spain, he had given up his mercantile establishment, in one of the seaports of that country. After speaking of the hopes he had entertained of a better state of things, he proceeds, "however I am sorry to say that the political state of Spain, instead of improving begins to look every day worse, and it really frightens any sensible man to see persecutions continued, merchants put into dungeons on mere suspicion, and confidence and repose fled from that miserable land for many years."

COMMODORE PORTER.

The Washington papers contain the opinion at length of the court of Inquiry, which was charged with the duty of obtaining the facts on the subject of the charges made against Com. Porter in relation to the specie carrying trade, as well as the general employment of the naval forces under his command in the West Indian sea. The Court not only acquits Com. P. of all blame or impropriety on this score, but it bestows on him the most unqualified praise for his zeal and activity in effecting the important object entrusted to him, from the moment that he left the situation of Commissioner of the Navy Board, to volunteer in the hazardous but glorious service in which he asked permission to embark.

The following is the concluding part of the report. "After a deliberate and full consideration of all the facts that have been elicited upon this subject, in the progress of this investigation, it appears to the Court to be abundantly proved by the testimony,

1st. That the instructions given by Com. Porter to his various officers, were strictly in accordance with those received by him from the Department, in relation to the transportation of specie; and in no instance did they transcend the provisions of the 23d Article of the Rules and regulation for the better government of the Navy.

Commodore Porter.—We perceive from the Washington papers, that this gallant officer, in whose fate the nation so sincerely sympathizes, is allowed leave of absence, according to his own request, during the six months of his suspension, and his full pay and rations during the same period. And, truly, we think that nothing less could have been done for a man at whom his government have taken offence for having evinced, to make use of their own words, "an anxious disposition on his part to maintain the honor and advance the interests of the nation and of the service."

N. Y. Ev. Post.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, 25d July. "Cotton continues heavy, though the sales this week have been 10,000 bales, such is the quantity offering at present—4000 of these have been taken by speculators. Every thing is so disorganised by the late high prices, that it will require some months yet to bring back orders returned, and place us as we were at the close of 1824; and in the mean time much loss will have occurred."

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 5.

Death has again been among us, and stricken down an Elder of the People—a good and venerable man—an useful and respected citizen—a pious, learned, and eminent Minister of the Gospel: The Rev. Dr. Richard Furman, departed this life on Thursday night last. His remains were on Friday afternoon followed to the grave by a very large and respectable number of his fellow citizens, and interred in the cemetery of the Baptist Church of this city, over which he had presided for the last thirty-eight years.

City Gazette.

The oration of Mr. Webster at Bunker Hill, has been translated in this city into Spanish language by Jose Maria Heredia, who was exiled from the Spanish dominions for his liberal opinions and love of constitutional liberty; and a well executed edition has been published by Wilder & Campbell, for the Spaniards in the U. States, who are desirous of circulating it among their friends at home, as a means of rousing them to the resistance of oppression.

N. Y. Statesman.

A project is on foot in London, (England) to excavate a subterraneous passage, or tunnel, under the bed of the Thames river, to answer as a substitute for a bridge—the immense number of ships, and vessels of all descriptions, continually passing and repassing, at the place contemplated to cut the tunnel, rendering it impossible to build a bridge that would answer a good purpose. A Mr. Brunel has invented a machine for excavating the earth, and has got a patent right for it; and the enterprise is determined upon, and will soon be begun. The following description of the tunnel, is from a late London paper:

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

"The tunnel will consist of two archways, and in order that there may be no obstruction to carriages, those passing from the north to the south shore will pass through one, while those from the south to the north will occupy the other archway. The passage will be Macadamised, and there will be distinct paths for foot passengers. In the centre, between the two archways, and dividing the two roads, will be a line of numerous arches of communication, spacious enough to admit of persons passing from one road to the other; and in each of these arches will be fixed a strong gas-light. The approaches to the entrance of the tunnel will be by circular descents, of easy declivity, not exceeding four feet in every hundred.—One smaller one for pedestrians; another larger one for carriages; and so easy will the descent be, that the heaviest loaded wagon will never need to have the wheel locked. The descent from the north side will be near to the end of old Gravel lane, at the eastern end of the London Dock, and on the south side of the river from a spot near to Rotherhithe church. The bed of the river has been rigidly examined by frequent and deep borings, in order to ascertain the nature of the strata, and the results have been, we are informed, highly encouraging; the deep parts being uniformly of a tenacious, hard, blue clay. The machinery, by which this excavation is to be made, is the invention of Mr. Brunel. The iron shield, for the protection of the workmen, and for the security of the works as it proceeds, is of an ingenious combination, and of itself is said to weigh ninety tons; and this weight is literally to be pushed through the earth, entering at the shaft on the north side of the river. For this invention Mr. Brunel has obtained a patent. As this large shield, or three storied iron scaffolding, is daily moved to fill up the excavation made by the workmen, it is to be followed closely by the brick layers, who will make all good; so that the incumbent earth will always be supported by the iron shield, or by compact and well cemented brick work. The size of the tunnel will be thirty-five feet wide, by twenty feet in height—each archway will have about fourteen feet clear width (including footpath); and the whole length of the tunnel will be about one thousand three hundred feet. Should nothing unforeseen prevent it, this novel communication is expected to be opened in less than three years. It will be obvious to every person acquainted with the Thames, that no bridge could cross it where the tunnel is designed to be made, unless it were of a height so great that ships could sail beneath it. Such a bridge has been projected, but the design was soon abandoned. The tunnel may be regarded as a bridge reversed, and as a channel of intercourse between the shores, at once commodious, and suited to its locality. Such an intercourse has been for a long time a desideratum, and must, we conceive, be much used. It will open a free, and probably an important communication between the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surrey, and the several national and commercial establishments on either shore, and which in time, will give birth to improvements of no small magnitude. There will be in this tunnel a thickness of fifteen feet of earth between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river; and the brick work will necessarily be of the best materials and the most solid nature, and closely cemented with the utmost care."

It is now ascertained that Francis W. Gilmer, Esq. has been appointed Professor of Law in the University of Virginia. The extensive legal attainments of this gentleman rendered him a distinguished ornament of the Richmond Bar, and the zeal and ability with which he will discharge the important duties of the Chair he is selected to fill, will, we feel convinced, reflect honor on himself and on the Institution that employs him.

Richmond Whig.

On Friday, 2d inst. Gen. Lafayette delivered to Senor Villanilla, who is attached to the Colombian Legation, the GOLD MEDAL and Miniature Portrait of Gen. Washington, containing a lock of his hair, which are presented to the Liberator Bolivar by George W. P. Custis, Esq. 16.

Close Voting.—In Hertford county, in 1825, Mr. Gatlin beat Mr. Sawyer for Congress, 8 votes. At the late election, Mr. Gatlin's majority over Mr. Sawyer in that county, was 7 votes. This is an instance of consistency in exercising the right of suffrage which occurs but seldom, and on that account, is worthy of record.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on Edisto Island.

"I presume you are already apprised of the fact, that the caterpillars are prosecuting their ravages in a large majority of the fields on this island. They are now emerging from their state of aurelia, and should the weather remain showery, we shall be able to present you in the fall with nought but a beggarly account of fruitless stalks. Various expedients are adopted, with a view to their extermination. At night, funeral piles are erected in different parts of the field. So many fires constitute a very imposing and dazzling spectacle, but the butterflies, it would seem, are determined not to be scorched into obedience. In the day the pattering of hominy sticks, and the roar of artillery are heard. These appalling weapons diminish their numerical force for the time; but lo! the very next morning, our skilful enemies bring into the field a strong corps of reserve, and what is much worse, an appetite unalloyed, and rendered infinitely more keen from interruption. I wish that a West, or a Trumbull could be present when one of our planters was engaged in his duties as Inspector General. With a physiognomy not quite a yard long, a countenance betraying mental inequity, and with measured steps, he enters the theatre of his hopes and fears. A deep drawn sigh escapes him—a pinch of the best Lorrillard follows. Right about face! In a hurried uneven gate, and with a confused 'em, he seeks sweet home, and there soon whistles himself into a profound caterpillar sleep. But to be serious, our prospects are gloomy and dispiriting, and without some extraordinary and propitious intervention, the crops of cotton will be unusually short."

DARIEN, GEO. AUG. 15.

A young gentleman of high respectability, and in whose honor and word we place the utmost confidence, yesterday brought to our office a cotton plant, about 5 feet high, as a sample of the havoc the Caterpillar is performing on some of the plantations on St. Simon's. This plant is leafless, and only three balls of cotton left on it. Therefore, taking this as a sample, the prospect of the planters is gloomy in the extreme.

UNITED STATES BANK.

At the last triennial meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia on the 1st inst. the President rendered a lucid and highly satisfactory statement of the affairs of the bank since its former meeting, by which it appears that they had been conducted with increased profit to the bank and advantage to the nation. A vote of thanks was then unanimously presented to the President and Directors for thus ably discharging their duty.—Alex. Herald.

A NEW JERUSALEM.

It is said that the corner stone of Mr. Noah's Hebrew City of ARARAT, will be laid at Grand Island about the 15th or 18th inst. with masonic and military ceremonies. The city will be erected facing the mouth of the grand canal; a ferry being authorized by law from Tonewana to the Grand Island, will facilitate the intercourse.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON-GINNING.

A planter from the South suggests, for the benefit of those raising cotton, the following improvements, viz: A threshing machine, which rids the seed cotton of leaf, trash and dust before ginning; and also a new discovery in ginning, by which more than double the quantity can be ginned in a given time.

Both those improvements can be added for a sum less than twenty dollars, and the advantages are considered as a net gain of twenty five per cent. A draft of them can be had of R. H. B. Brazier, Esq. of Raleigh, who has the model, and who has also drawn several drafts for said planter.

LADY BYRON.

Lady Byron has a pleasure yacht on the coast of Kent, in which she lives almost entirely at sea, and sails between the French and English shores. She is accompanied by her daughter, and some females of her own family. When she lands she avoids the larger towns and secludes herself in smaller villages.

A Louisiana Planter, from long observation, is of opinion that the Rot in Cotton is produced by little punctures made in the pod by the Humming bird.

N. Y. Advertiser.

Another man has been arrested in Maryland, on suspicion of being the murderer of Miss Cunningham.

The manufactories of cotton and woolen established in Egypt are declining. The former meet with many obstacles in the climate. The salt manufactory at Boudak, however, and the raising of silk worms at Zabazik, are more promising. The salt is obtained by evaporation, and costs only 15 piastres per quintal; whereas that formerly produced by fire cost 20 piastres.

N. Y. Advertiser.

On Thursday last, the important new regulation of the United States Branch Bank in this town, mentioned by us some weeks since, under which that Branch pays out its own notes, went into operation. Some of its effects are already visible. A large amount of United States Bank notes have been put in circulation; the notes of the local Banks have greatly appreciated in value; instead of northern funds commanding, as heretofore, 3 per cent. premium, a gentleman informed us a day or two ago, that he would sell a check on a northern city for 1 per cent. premium.

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Texas.—Gen. Wilkinson, it appears by the *Arkansas Gazette*, has procured a grant for a large tract of land in the Province of Texas, and wishes to settle it with a body of honest and well disposed Americans. He contemplates establishing a colony at the Bay of Trinity, on the Sabine river, forty-five miles from Natchitoches, but as the emigrants from the United States to the province have heretofore met with little else but disappointment, inducements must be very powerful to attract any considerable number of adventurers, to the new establishment.

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WASHINGTON, SEPT. 5.

Capt. Morris left this city yesterday to take command of the frigate *Prandy*, which lies in the river 80 or 90 miles below. Capt. M. has of course resigned his seat at the Navy Board. On his arrival in France, he will leave the ship, for the purpose, it is said, of engaging in certain duties, under the orders of the Government, which will detain him for some time in France and England, and he will then return to the United States. The ship in the mean time, will proceed to join the Mediterranean squadron under Com. Rodgers, where she will be delivered over to the command of Capt. Daniel T. Patterson.

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KENTUCKY.

The result of the election for representatives is about 62 for the Old Court, and 38 for the New. Out of the 9 senators elected this year, 5 are for the Old Court, and 4 for the New; including Mr. Carneal in the latter, who voted against the New Court bill last winter, but is now claimed for it. The whole Senate consists of about 17 Anti-Judge breakers and 21 Judge-breakers, and several of the latter class are pledged to vote for the restoration of the Old Court, because the counties they represent in the Senate have so decided at the late election for Representatives.

[Lexington Reporter.]

At the late sessions in New-York, Andrew Johnson was sentenced to five years confinement in the State Prison, for bigamy. Having a wife and children in Philadelphia, he went to New-York, and married a Miss Stewart, the daughter of a respectable teacher there.

Stephen Akerly was, at the same time, sent to the penitentiary for two years, and to be placed on the tread mill, for stealing a pocket book from an old friend of his from Fishkill, while he was hugging him for joy.

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Com. Porter has declined an invitation of the citizens of Washington City to a Public Dinner. The following is a paragraph of his letter of declension, in which he assigns his reasons at considerable length:

"Viewing the subject in all its bearings, and having, in view ulterior consequences, I think I could not consistently and safely become a participator, and join in any festivity that might, by the most forced construction, be attributed to an expression of opinion, opposed to the course of the prosecution of the sentence of the Court."

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A letter from St. Louis, to a gentleman of Washington City, mentions the recent death of Governor Bates of Missouri, and of Judge Pettibone, of the same State.

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The trustees of the Charleston theatre have unanimously resolved to vest in Mrs. Gillett the lease of that establishment for the ensuing five years.

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The horticultural society of London, has lately received from New South Wales, a fine healthy hive of native bees. They differ materially from the bees of Europe being infinitely smaller, and like the Mexican, wholly without stings. The honey which they produce is said to be of excellent quality, and distinguished by a peculiar fragrance; it is one of the few products of that singular country which serves as food for the natives.

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UPLAND RICE.

There is now growing, and nearly matured to perfection a small patch of Rice on high land, cultivated in the garden of that patriotic and praiseworthy gentleman, JOHN HUME, Esq. sen. President of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina; who is assiduously employed in practical experiments for the advancement of Agriculture in all its various branches.

Charleston Courier.

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 20, 1825.

COM. STEWART.

The trial of this officer has been concluded, and he has been unqualifiedly acquitted of all the charges against him: of "all the charges," we say, because they were enough, in number and magnitude, if substantiated, "to sink the whole Navy!" We rejoice that Stewart has come through the ordeal of the investigation with an unsullied reputation—not only for the honor of an American officer, but for the credit of the American Navy; with whose character, every American citizen ought to identify his own personal reputation. And greatly would we have rejoiced, had the court-martial and the government felt it consistent with their official duty to have acquitted the gallant Porter. Already has the acquittal of Stewart given rise to surmises, that certain authorities were actuated less by motives of public duty, than by private partiality, in bringing about a result so variant between the trials of the two officers. But we cannot harbor such a suspicion; for we do not believe that a board of American Naval Officers, distinguished for their gallantry and patriotism, could, from any considerations, be induced to connive at any effort to persecute a brother officer, who is one of the bravest and most gallant among them; nor can we believe that the administration, for the gratification of the personal pique of any of its members, would use its strong arm to oppress one of its distinguished naval officers. We want evidence, before we can give countenance to such a suspicion.

The season of the autumnal equinox is at hand; and the disasters which follow the storms it always brings, are looked forward to with fearful apprehensions; yet our anticipations are more mingled with hope on this, than on ordinary occasions of the kind, because of the extreme need of rain, and the certainty of copious supplies of it during the equinoctial storm. Notwithstanding the certain calamity these storms bring upon thousands of our fellow-beings, whose destiny it is to be exposed to the dangers of maritime pursuits, we, in the interior, will rather hail with joy, than deplore in grief, the coming of the storm, with all the raging of the winds, and the commotion of elements, which accompany it,—so finished has become the whole vegetable kingdom, from the long-continued drought, which has this season been experienced, more or less, throughout the country.

The Editors of the *Raleigh Register* appear very much nettled at an article in the *New-York Statesman*, wherein it is asserted that, at the recent elections in this state, for members of Congress, the advocates of caucus were put down; they say, "Before people make positive assertions, it is strange they do not take pains to discover the truth of what they are about to advance." Now let the candid reader, after looking at the facts, determine for himself what "the truth" in this case is.

In the 18th Congress, all the members of the House of Representatives from North-Carolina, save one, were the devoted adherents of the caucus candidate for President, and used all their influence, and their unceasing efforts, to advance the pretensions of the candidate of the caucus. It matters not whether two or three of these stood away from the caucus, or not; they did just as much in behalf of the views of the caucus, as though they had attended in proper person; they could not, by attending the caucus, gain one single vote more than by staying away—and they very well knew it. So that there was, in effect, but one anti-caucus member from North-Carolina in the last Congress.

At the recent election, six gentlemen, who are opposed, in toto, to both the system and the candidate of the caucus, have been returned as elected; and it is doubtful whether a seventh could not be claimed as adverse to caucus dictation. The Register may now console itself as it can: we view the caucus system, not only in this state, but throughout the U. S. as having received its quietus at the hands of the people; and we are sure every unbiased man, who observes the passing events through a clear medium, views the matter in the same light we do.

We see it stated in the *Cheraw Gazette*, that a regular line of packets has been established between New-York and Georgetown (S. C.) in connexion with the steamboats from Georgetown to Cheraw; which will afford a regular communication from New-York to Cheraw.

Daniel Smith, of Virginia, has been appointed, by the President of the United States, to be Judge of the United States for the western district of Virginia, vice Philip C. Pendleton, resigned.

NEW LITERARY WORK.

A friend has put into our hands "The Garland, or New General Repository of Fugitive Poetry, moral, descriptive and sentimental, selected from the periodical and other journals, American and foreign, with notes and remarks, by G. A. Gamage." As the title of the work indicates, it will be composed principally of selections, of the best specimens of poetry which may appear, from time to time, in the various periodical publications of the day, intended as a "Repository," to preserve such specimens of poetic genius, as are worthy to be rescued from oblivion. As Mr. Gamage is not only an acknowledged judge of metrical composition, but is also himself an esteemed poet, it would be su-

pererogatory in us to recommend his publication to the notice of those who are admirers of good poetry: the taste and learning of the Editor, is the best evidence that can be desired, of the value of his work. It is published monthly, in octavo form, 16 pages to each number, with an elegantly engraved vignette title-page to each volume. The editor of the *Western Carolinian* will take a pleasure in showing the work to any person who may feel desirous of seeing it; and will forward on orders for it, in behalf of those who wish to subscribe.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"Who shall decide,
When 'doctors' disagree?" FOR.

Mr. Editor: Your commentary on my communication, contained in your paper of the 15th current, I have read with attention; and your historical account of the degree of "Doctor of Laws" conferred on Benjamin Franklin, is deemed correct. Notwithstanding this concession, it must be admitted that the degree of Doctor cannot be appropriately and consistently conferred upon any person, unless he is learned, and deeply learned, in the profession named. According to the best lexicographers, the word Doctor is defined to be, "one that has taken the highest degree in Law, Physic, or Divinity;" and in some universities, they have "Doctors of Music," &c. This definition is a positive law of language, sanctioned by long usage; therefore, the degree of "Doctor of Music" might be as appropriately awarded to a "Doctor of Medicine," who never made any pretensions to that science, as that of Doctor of Laws to a carpenter, &c. It is known that L. D. has been conferred on clergymen; but who will pretend to say that they were not profoundly learned in the laws of the country in which they lived? The learned Doctor Johnson, labored intensely many years before he could obtain the degree of Master of Arts; and it would amount to impiety to compare the high qualifications of this illustrious personage with those of that venerable man who has been so highly honored by the University of North-Carolina. If the degree of doctor of laws has been appropriately conferred on the individual alluded to, it might be more justly awarded to upwards of one thousand persons in the state. I would not, by any means, wish to rob any person of his well-earned fame; but it is a duty which every citizen owes to society, to use every suitable effort to exalt, rather than degrade, the literary institutions of our country.

Wherever errors appear too glaring, the voice of reprobation should be raised against the guilty.

NAVIGATION.

"A Providence ship, ten days from Canton, put into a port on the western coast of America. This shows how rapidly a trade might be carried on by a canal through the American continent, or a road across it."

[By the above account, it fully appears, that a journey may be made from New Orleans to China in a few weeks.]

Editor B. Raleigh Gaz.

NEW-YORK MARKET, Sept. 5.

Cotton Bagging, hemp 24 cents, flax 20 cents. Cotton.—Import from 19th to 20th August, was Georgia, 280 bales; South-Carolina, 97 bales. Total, 377 bales.

The demerage and depression in the market, noticed last week, still continues. Later Liverpool accounts have been received by the ship Courier, say to July 23. They show a further decline there. About 1200 bales Tennessee, Alabama and Upplands have been sold during the week, mostly at 16 cents on time; some small parcels at even lower rates. We quote Upplands, 15 a 18 cents; Louisiana, 20 a 23; Tennessee, 15 a 18; Alabama, 15 a 18.

Prime, for home use, being extremely scarce, commands from 3 to 5 cents over these rates.

Texas.—On the 23d the Baver's cargo was offered at auction, and the sale stopped.—The Hyson brought 104 a 114 cts.; the Young Hyson 100 a 118; and the Hyson Skin 46 a 73 cents.—On the 31st, the sale of this cargo is to be resumed. On Thursday, a part of the Henry Astor's cargo was offered, and the sale stopped. We have reduced our quotations to correspond with sales. Hyson, 105 a 120 cts. pr. lb.; Young Hyson, 85 a 110; Hyson Skin, 60 a 75; Bolea, 30 a 32; Gunpowder, 120 a 140; Imperial, 120 a 140; Souchong, 50 a 75; Congo, 42 a 50 cents.

CHIEFTON PRICES, August 27.

Cotton, S. Island, 50 a 65; stained do. 30 to 34; Maine and Santee, 40; short staple, 16 a 20 cts.; Whiskey 26 a 28 cts.; Bacon, 5 a 6; Hams, 8 a 10; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 cts.) 24 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 a 20. Inf. to good, 16 a 18. N. Carolina State Bank Bills, 5 a 4 per cent. dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do. 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 1/2 per cent. dis.; Darien Bank Notes 7 1/2 per cent. dis.

Cotton.—The stock remaining on hand, both in Uppland and Sea-Island, is very small, and no demand for it; our quotations in consequence are nominal.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Sept. 8.

Cotton, 15 a 15 1/2; flour, fine, 4 1/2 a 5; superfine, 5 to 5 1/2; wheat, 1 a 10; whiskey, 32 a 35; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 42 to 44; corn, 70 to 80; Bacon, 64 a 7; salt, Turkeys Island, 65 a 75 per bush.; molasses, 42 1/2; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11; coffee, prime green, 20 a 21; 2d and 3d quality, 18 a 19; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 80 a 85; tallow, 7 a 7 1/2; beeswax, 30 a 32 1/2; rice 3 1/2 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 1/2 a 6 1/2, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 5; manufactured, 2 a 20 pr. cwt.

DIED.

In Iredell county, on the 9th of August last, in the 11th year of his age, William F. Smith, son of Mr. Henry M. Smith.
In Raleigh, on the 30th ult. Wm. Ruffin, Esq. after nine days illness, brought on, doubtless, by a fatiguing journey to Virginia, which he had just accomplished.

Departed this life, 14 miles below Camden, aged 18 years, Miss Elizabeth, second daughter of James English, Esq. Her pure spirit took its flight on Sunday evening last.
In Camden, on Sunday morning, the 28th ult. Mr. Michael Brown, in the 59th year of his age. At his residence, Bonhomie, Missouri, on the 2d of August, Frederick Bates, Esq. Governor of the state of Missouri. Also, at St. Charles, in said state, on the 7th of August, the hon. Rufus Pettibone, one of the judges of the supreme court of Missouri.

By Saturday's Mail.

The Synod of North-Carolina will meet, in the town of Greensborough, in the county of Guilford, on Wednesday the 5th day of October next.

COLIN MIVER, Stated Clerk.

August 2d, 1825.

We learn that at the Superior Court of Granville, held last week, Warner Taylor, charged with having murdered one of his negroes, was tried, Judge Non-won presiding. The verdict of the Jury was *Manslaughter*—the accused was branded in the hand and discharged.

Raleigh Register, 15th inst.

WASHINGTON CITY, SEPT. 9.

On Wednesday, long before noon, the bustle of military preparation was heard in our streets, in which the stores were, for the most part, closed, and all the usual business was suspended, to enable our citizens to join in the farewell ceremonies to General LA FAYETTE. About 11 o'clock, the Corporations of the District repaired to the President's House; and soon afterwards, the President, attended by the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, and Navy, (the Secretary of War being absent from the City,) the Postmaster General, and the principal officers of the government, accompanied General La Fayette into the large entrance hall, where a number of citizens were in waiting to take leave of the venerable Guest of the Nation. In the midst of the circle the General took his stand, when the President addressed him at some length. To which Gen. Lafayette made a feeling and appropriate answer.

During the delivery, both the President and Gen. La Fayette were considerably affected; and at the close, the General affectionately embraced the President, and held him for a considerable time by the hand, repeating, "Farewell," "God bless you," in a broken voice, and with very visible agitation. The emotion spread through the surrounding circle, and communicated a character of sadness to the ceremony which made the interest of the scene much more intense. Some refreshments were brought in, while the General received and returned the brief but affectionate adieus of the citizens who crowded round him.

At the conclusion of Gen. La Fayette's address, on a signal given, a national salute of 24 guns was fired by the artillery company commanded by Capt. Burch, which was stationed for that purpose on the plain between St. John's Church and the President's house, and in front of the line; the General, accompanied by the President, and surrounded by all the Officers of the Government, then made their appearance at the door. A general salute from the music, colours, and troops, in the area before the House, was then given to the President, who at this moment took a last leave of his beloved Guest.

Thus ended a day which memory and history will cherish, and which will be reverted to with feelings of pride and rapture by our descendants, when those who were the actors in it shall have passed from the theatre of human existence.

Nat. Jour.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BOSTON, SEPT. 5.

The ship Chariot, Pratt, arrived at this port yesterday, in 35 days from Liverpool. Capt. P. brought only one paper, the Liverpool Mercury of the 29th, and that contains nothing important.

A letter received at Liverpool from Alexandria, (Egypt) states that the last crop of cotton had yielded full 70,000 bales less than was expected; and the Pacha had not enough remaining in the country to fill up the chartered vessels, which had been lying some time in port. The London Courier of the 28th of July, says "The Paris papers of Monday have arrived in due course. They contain, as usual, confused accounts of the war in Greece, which are not worth extracting."

The Austrian Observer of the 16th, contains, at full length, the convention between the Emperor of Austria and the King of the Two Sicilies, for prolonging the stay of part of the Austrian troops, in the Kingdom of Naples, till the end of March, 1827.

The Mexican frigate, *Surat Castle*, of 56 guns, Capt. C. T. Smith, passed down the channel on Thursday, se'nlight, for Vera Cruz, being one of a squadron of frigates preparing for the Mexican Government, with a view to commence ofensive hostilities on the Island of Cuba, and the Spanish Naval force in that quarter.

Hamshire Telegraph.

Captain Clapperton, R. N. and captain Richard Pearce, R. N. intend to proceed to the Coast of Africa, in the *Camellion*.

captain Lambert, with a view to penetrate from the Bight of Benin and Biafra into the interior of those countries, tracing the course of the Niger, and to endeavor to establish a regular commercial communication between the most powerful of the native Chiefs and this country, by way of the Atlantic. London paper.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, July 30.

"The announcement of the 26th, for auction yesterday, of about 10,000 bales of Cotton, which was afterwards increased to above 18,000, almost put a stop to business. The total sales, by private, from 23d to last evening, amounted to 2990 bales, of which 1984 only were American. About 1200 of the Orleans announced for public sale yesterday, were withdrawn previous to the commencement. Those offered consisted of 17,325 bales, of which 11,112 were sold—4445 Upplands sold for 8 a 12d; 3022 Orleans 8 1/2 a 11 1/2; 2623 Tennessee 8 1/2 a 10 1/2; 102 Sea Islands 8 a 16 1/2."

Piano Fortes

TUNED and repaired by N. Bosworth, organ builder, etc. until the 28th inst. Apply at Slaughter's Hotel.

Salisbury, Sept. 19. 1wr

Corn for Sale.

I WILL sell about 6 or 700 bushels of old CORN; it can be had on application to myself, before the 29th inst.; if not sold before that time, I will expose it to Public Vendue. The corn is on Second Creek, on the plantation whereon Isaac McBrone formerly lived.

A credit will be given, if required by the purchaser; in that case, security will be required. JOSEPH E. DOBBS.

Sept. 15th, 1825. 257

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE LECTURES of this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday of November next, as follows:

On Anatomy—By John Edwards Holbrook, M. D.

Surgery—James Ramsay, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine—Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D.

Maternal Medicine—Henry R. Frost, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants—Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy—Edmund Ravenel, M. D.

Natural History and Botany—Stephen Elliott, L. D.

S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D.

August 27. '85. Dean of the Faculty.

Review.

To the Officers commanding companies of Militia in the county of Calhoun, and to the field and staff officers of said regiment:

YOU are hereby commanded to appear in Concord, on the 7th day of October, at the hour of 9 o'clock, with the men under your command, to form in line, and march to the field, and be reviewed by the Brigadier General, at the hour of 12 o'clock.

WM. ALLEN, Col. Comd'g.

Sept. 8, 1825. 1wr

40 Dollars Reward!

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable at Clemmonstown, two miles from Riddle's Ferry on the Yadkin, on Friday night last, (the 9th inst.) a large light colored gray HORSE, about 16 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, long tail and mane, racks mostly, but trots some, and when he does so, takes long strides; is newly shod all round, and has a small place on his breast, rubbed by the collar. A reward of \$40 will be given for the delivery of the horse and thief to the subscriber at Clemmonstown, David-on-county, N. C. or for securing them so that the subscriber can get them; or \$20 for the horse, and \$10 for the thief separately.

GERRY MARKLAND.

Sept. 13, 1825. 378

Coach Making.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favored in the above line, and respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he still continues to carry it on in *Lincolnton*, North-Carolina, on an extensive scale. Having procured first rate workmen, he is now prepared to fill, on the shortest notice and nearest style, any order for coaches, chaises, panel and stick gigs, and sulkeys, barouches, one horse wagons, &c. Old carriages and gigs will be repaired, painted, and trimmed, on the shortest notice. He feels no hesitancy in saying, that his work will be done on more reasonable terms than it can be procured in any other place. Orders from a distance, will be punctually attended to.

MARIA C. PHIFER.

Lincolnton, Aug. 23d, 1825. 678

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, decd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, Ex'r.

Dec. 24, 1824. 41

State of North-Carolina,

CARROLL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July 6 term, 1825: Henry Shore, administrator of Elizabeth Shore, vs. The heirs of James Love, decd.: petition for reprobate of will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, heirs at law of the said James Love, decd., are not inhabitants of this state, Ordered, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, giving notice to the said James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Carroll, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of October next, then and there to answer, or plead to the charges set forth in the petition, or the prayer of the petitioner will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

Witness, J. L. COLEMAN, c. c. c.

Entry takers' warrants,

For sale at this Office.

The Muse.

AUTUMN.

There is a fearful spirit busy now;
Already have the elements unfurled;
Their banners, the great sea-wave is uncurled;
The cloud comes; the fierce winds begin to blow
About, and blindly on their errands go,
And quickly will the pale red leaves be hurled
From thy dry boughs, and all the forest world,
Stopp'd of its pride, be like a desert show.
I love that moaning music which I hear
In the bleak gusts of Autumn, for the soul
Seems gathering tidings from another sphere;
And, in sublime mysterious sympathy,
Man's bounding spirit ebbs and swells more high,
According to the billow's loftier roll.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

I love the man who well can bear
Misfortunes angry frown;
I love the heart that spurns despair,
Though all its friends have flown.

I love the soul, so nobly proud,
That misery cannot blight;
The soul that braves the jeering crowd,
And sternly claims its right.

I love that fortitude, refined,
Which sorrow cannot shake;
I love that strength of soul and mind
No earthly power can break.

I love the man who seems to bend
Beneath affliction's load;
Who trusts in an Almighty Friend
To sooth his woes at last.

FLEETING LIFE.

In each young bud that decks the shaded vale,
Promising man! thy fleeting life behold;
See it unfolding to the vernal gale!
Lo, Summer tips its glittering leaves with gold!
Like thine its florid prime, its early doom,
Its velvet robe, its gay resplendent dyes;
But frosts untimely nip the withering bloom,
It droops, declines, and all its beauty dies.
So flies thy youth, a vain deluding dream;
Vain, but when virtue points to joy refin'd,
Pours through the gloom her bold enlivening beam,
And wars with future hope thy exulting mind.

CONTENT.

At will while fortune turns the wheel,
That life's a lottery mankind feel,
All venture—few confess their gain,
For rich and poor alike complain.
The *Levee*'s mad—the *Maize*'s sour,
The *Cocomb* all things in an hour.
The *low* repine—and for the *high*,
They're angry too, they know not why.
This simple maxim saves the woe:
"Content makes any lot a prize."

POWER OF LOVE.

Concluding lines of Sheridan's *Epilogue to his play of the "Rivals."*
"The poorest peasant of the poorest soil,
The child of poverty, and heir to toil,
Early from radiant Love's impartial light
Steals one small spark to cheer this world of night;
Dear spark! that oft, thro' winter's chilling woes,
Is all the warmth his little cottage knows."

EXAMPLE.

"Example is a living law, whose sway
Men more than all the written laws obey."

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

THE LATE GENERAL PINKNEY.

The loss sustained by society in the death of a distinguished public citizen, cannot be appreciated at the moment. Sudden ebullitions of sorrow mark the sensibilities of the heart, while time and reflection are necessary for the mind to form a due estimate of the value of departed worth. And that only is real worth which can endure retrospection, that which, on leaving this transitory world, can safely confide its reputation to the survivors of its own existence.

The sorrows of individuals, where they enjoy numerous connexions, are liable to swell the current of grief beyond its natural enclosures. The sorrows of states create of public sensibility an overwhelming stream; not rash and clamorous, like private grief; but deep, constant and enduring.

Where all these springs of sensibility are brought into action—where all these veins of sorrow are struck at once and wounded, it is surprising that the gushing stream of grief should mark the out-pourings of the bleeding hearts.

When the tempest tears up a tree by the roots, we feel for its ruin, because heaven has made us to sympathize even with inanimate nature—and yet that tree could have furnished us at best with fruit, possibly not even with shelter. We love the order of nature, and cannot bear its derangement—we feel for the perfection of every living thing.

And if the growth of vegetable and of mere animal existence be productive of such strong interest in the mind of rational and thinking man—what must not be his anxiety for the growth, the

encouragement, and the immortality of all the beautiful principles of moral life. What his desire for the exhibition of virtue! What his admiration at the triumphs of patriotism! What his exultations in this spotless career of long continued innocence! In the honorable achievements of a well-directed mind.

These are not abstract questions.—They are painfully brought home to our bosoms, and our hearts have already answered them. Our city is afflicted. The subject of its honest pride has become the theme of its virtuous sorrow—we have suffered no physical calamity—the pestilence in its mercy hath spared—the tempest hath not visited us—But the moral edifice of our society has lost one of its strongest pillars—and it rests with additional weight on those that remain.

We have lost, fellow-citizens, a living monument of patriotic virtue. We cannot hereafter point the eager eye of the stranger to our illustrious fellow citizens, of whom fame never heard nor spoke evil—his lips are sealed on earth who declared to a despotic anarchy, the spirited defiance of "millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute;" he who put aside from him the noblest prize of virtuous ambition, the Presidency of this Union, when in his power, has gone to receive the reward of his disinterestedness in Heaven.

The people of Charleston are not unmindful of their afflictive loss in the death of General CHARLES COTTS-WORTH PINKNEY. They have exhibited a manly and a graceful grief.—The civil magistracy of our state and city; the military guardians of the public rights; the reverend ministers of God; the friends of piety and of literature; all classes of society, have poured out their common sorrows at the patriot's grave.

Nothing remains for us but his example. To what lofty purposes of usefulness may it not be applied! How many delightful lessons of truth and of honor may be extracted from his past life! In these let his friends find consolation. He has not lived in vain, who has earned, like ARISTIDES, the honorable distinction of peculiar virtue, and leaves in his single name, a glorious inheritance to his posterity.

SKETCHES.

From the address of Mr. Custis to a company of gentlemen from Washington and Georgetown, and their guests, who held a rural fete, on the Fourth of July, on the grounds of Arlington.

Ireland! The sun of heaven smiles sweetly on the natal day of our country's independence. Millions of uplifted hands, and of grateful hearts, bid it all hail! With pious thanksgiving for the blessings of civil and religious liberty which we enjoy, let us implore that like blessings may descend upon nation and nation, till they shall embrace the whole family of men.

To Southern America we offer the gratulation of brotherly love. To the land of ancient liberty, the land of Leonidas, we breathe all our sympathies in the glorious struggle, all our hopes, our prayers for her success.—And have we no prayer for poor Ireland?—Ireland, who, in the day of our trial, cheered us from her heart, mourned in our defeats, rejoiced in our victories, and whose sons gave to our aid their bayonets and their blood. Tell me of the field, from the snowy heights of Abraham, where her Montgomery poured forth his gallant soul, to the last battle of Greene to the torrid regions in the south—tell me of the field where an Irishman did not fight, an Irishman did not die for America's liberty! Land of the brave, home of the oppressed—may you yet become the home of the free!—perhaps the master spirit who shall ride in "your whirlwind, and direct your storm," who shall wield the avenging sword of your deliverance, and break your chain, now slumbers in the morn of innocence, "some infant Washington." Oh, mighty be his growth, till the noble boy, feeling the divine influence of freedom on his soul, shall burst from his cradle to grapple with the Numean Lion. Much injured, much enduring people, on this auspicious day, with the dome of the capitol in our view, and from the shade of this venerable canvass, under which Irishmen oft have sat in council, in the days when we toiled for freedom, and before which how oft have Irishmen bled, to make, "that freedom ours," we bid you not despair. The march of liberty is beyond all human ken. 'Tis the march of the mind! What barrier can resist its giant force! What alliance of

power can long impede its progress! See how vast a continent rejoices in the sunshine of its benign dominion. See how many altars burn with its sacred fire, and hear the millions who shout hosannahs to its praise! The world of Columbus received from its unnatural parents; only oppressions and crimes. It has abjured its cruel parentage, received in adoption by national liberty, it rises fast to prosperity and grandeur, and affords a home for the wanderer, an asylum for his wrongs.

And shall this great example, this sublime truth, be much longer hidden from mankind? Will this still stream of happiness be confined by the mounds which tyrants may raise? No: it will gather in its course, till, with the might of Niagara, raging, foaming, it will burst all bounds, and hurry resistless to its end! And can that voice be hushed, which proclaims, that man is, and ought of right to be free, heard in whispers in our olden day, now speaking in thunder, till a continent responds, and the condon startles from his "cloud cap" eery, on the Chimborazo? Health and peace to the Emerald Isle, our country's friend in our country's utmost need! May she soon be relieved from the lion's grasp, for the lion is of a kind which fondles, ere it kills; whose blandishments "lure but to destroy"—while the Eagle will suffer the smallest bird to wing its wonted way, and to warble its hymns of praise in the pure melody of nature, the song of the soul—and when Ireland shall strike her Harp to the wild notes of Erin and Liberty, the ocean breeze will bear to her shores the prayers of Americans, to cheer her in her glorious struggle, and hail her regenerate in the rights of mankind!

LAFAYETTE. God save my country! She racks pre-eminent among nations. Will presumptuous Europe now say that republics are ungrateful! The triumph of Lafayette is a beacon fire, which blazes fierce and high, whose glare will penetrate the darkness of despotism, and light the world to freedom; and, ye generous and gallant spirits, who feel for your swords but fear from the magnitude of the effort, learn from the history of this great and good man,

"Still in the paths of virtue to preserve,
"From past nor present ills despair,
"For blessings ever wait on virtuous deeds,
"And tho' a late, a sure reward succeeds."

Learn from this great example, that, although misfortunes may assail you, and the damps of dungeons depress you; still, "tho' a late, a sure reward succeeds," which you may learn from the history of your own times; for, if, like him; you shall return in the winter of life, to the country which, in your spring time, you toiled and bled to save, your paths will be strewn with flowers, and a triumph await you, greater than Rome gave to her Caesars in the meridian of her pomp and power.

Soon shall we hear the veteran's last adieu—soon will he gaze upon the retiring shores of America, and with tear-filled eyes bestow his blessing upon that country whose fabric of independence, in his youth he fought and bled to raise, and whose freedom and happiness will cause his gray hairs to descend peaceful and honored to the grave.—Oh may the "winds of heaven" not visit his bark "too roughly," but with kindest breath swell the bosom of his sail, and the guardian genius that "protect the good and just," be an ever watchful Palæurus to guide his helm.

And when the good old man shall reach that home, where all the social and domestic virtues will cheer the calm, unclouded evening of his days, how oft will his thoughts, in fond remembrance, turn to us, and as his grand children climb his knee, he will tell them of his last visit to the great Republic, to the tomb of Mount Vernon, of our nation's glory, of our nation's gratitude.

BOLIVAR. Fill high your cups! fill for a glorious pledge—health to Bolivar, the deliverer of his country! prepare your wreaths, and with the leaf of victory entwine that of virtue.

Soon will the southern wave bear to regenerate Colombia, the homage of all the Americans, in the reliques of their immortal chief. The medal bestowed in commemoration of the illustrious life and actions of the patriarch of liberty, has been preserved with piety and filial care, till another Washington has arisen, for the deliverance of his country, the benefactor of mankind; it descends to the most worthy, and oh may it continue to descend, till it shall return to its ancient home, there being no longer a people to liberate, a liberator to reward. In token of our love

for the great and good of other countries, we send to the liberator, a national keepsake, a lock of our patriarch's hair, gathered from amid the laurels, which bound the purest, the noblest brow of created man.

With us there remains an ever present memorial of the paternal chief, pure and lasting as gold, deeply graven as if with the graver's point: this empire. The most faithful commentary in his life. The proudest mausoleum to his memory.

May we not expect, that soon the hero of the south will quit the tented field, and seeking the retirement at a Mount Vernon, consummate his glory, in the walks of a private citizen? Illustrious man! Amidst the shades of such a retirement, serene and happy will be the remainder of a life, so truly devoted to the service of your country, the cause of mankind, and when thou shalt sink to rest, what escutcheon can adorn the trophied tomb, or title consecrate thy fame to immortality, like that name imperishable as thy Andes, that never dying name born with the lisp of infancy, and blessed in the grand sire's tale; that "spirt-stirring" name which shall arouse the patriot to strike for his country, cheer the patriot; while struggling in the midst of despair, and be re-echoed along the charging line in liberty's last agony. Hear, liberator, the shouts which arise from the venerable Petrium of Freedom! 'Tis the ever memorable day of American Independence, and Americans, with triumphant acclaim, hail from their hearts, Bolivar the deliverer, the Washington of the south.

An affecting story is published in a Scotch paper, of an attachment having grown between a young Scotchman by the name of William Kelly, and a Miss Helen Henderson. This attachment had grown into an unalterable affection: a day was appointed, and a number of friends invited to witness the nuptials. On the Thursday preceding, she became suddenly indisposed; and, on some one asking her to lie down a little, touchingly replied, "Yes; but it must be in a soft place, for, oh! I feel as if I would never rise again." In the course of the day she became worse, and a doctor having been sent for, he declared the complaint to be of a serious nature, and indicated from the first his fears as to the issue. Next morning the wedding party began to assemble: the worthy clergyman also arrived, and then, alas! the house of joy was unexpectedly turned into a house of mourning. The unhappy bride, whose sands of life were well nigh run, was humbly made aware of her situation: the heart broken bridegroom was also warned that death was in the cup; and, amidst the tears and sobs of all present, they were mutually interrogated whether, under such an awful dispensation of Providence, the proposed ceremony should proceed or be delayed. After communing with their own hearts, the bride expressed a wish to close her eyes as an affectionate wife, the bridegroom to discharge the duty of a sorrowful widower, by laying the head of his betrothed in the grave. This resolution added not a little to the agony of the scene: the mournful party approached the couch of the dying woman; the divine favour was most pathetically invoked amidst many interruptions from hearts that seemed ready to burst from the bosom they agitated: the bridegroom grasped the burning hand that was languidly extended in token of assent; the worthy clergyman pronounced a blessing, and in faltering accents made those one, whom in less than twelve hours death severed and sundered forever.

THE LADIES NEEDN'T READ THIS.

"Her hand taketh hold on the distaff."

The Wyoming (Pennsylvania) Herald, states, that Miss Mary Smith, of Pittstown, has repeatedly spun 150 knots in a day. We do not hold ourselves competent to appreciate the amount of this young lady's work; but we presume it is much more than is usually performed. We have no objections to those enjoying the elegancies of life, whose fortunes warrant it; but the interests of the country are more promoted by the 150 knots of thread spun by Miss Smith, than by all the street-garn that has been spun these ten years!

ON A MUSE.

Iron was his chest,
Iron was his door;
His hand was iron,
His heart was more.

Book Store.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Has just received an extensive assortment of Books from Philadelphia, among which are the following works:

LAW.

Laws of the U. States, 5 vol.; study of the law; Jacob's law dictionary; Booth on actions; Tidd's practice; Bradley on distresses; Swift's evidence; Roberts on fraud; Jacob's law; Hardress' reports; Powell on mortgages; Vesey's reports, 5 vol.; Kidd on bills; lawyer's guide; Toller on executions; Schoole & Laffrey's reports; Stephens on pleading; Field's Blackstone; Adams on ejectment; do. law of lien; do. of carriers; Bingham on infancy; Montague on lien; Espenasso on evidence; Beccaria on crimes; Tomlin's index; Paley on agency; Powell on contracts; Hickmore on lunacy; Ingersoll's digest; Montague on partnership; Newland on contracts; Kyd on awards; Taunton's reports; landlord and tenant; Burlansangue's law; Long on sales; law of lien and carrier; Starkie's reports; pleas in equity; Archbold's practice; do. in pleading; do. in criminal pleading; Starkie's pleading; Maddock's chancery; Phillip's evidence; Hoffman's practice; Blackstone's Chitt's criminal law; Moore's index; Shepherd's touchstone; Salkeld's reports; Cooper's Justinian; Roper on legacies; Stephens on pleading.

MEDICINE.

Thomas' domestic medicine; Armstrong on fever; Hunter on the blood; Murray's materia medica; Baillie's morbid anatomy; Bell on ulcers; Bateman's synopsis; Bancroft on fever; Averil's surgery; Fordice on fever; Thomas' practice; Lenac on the chest; Cooper's surgery; Richard's physiology; Hooper's dictionary; pharmacopoeia of the U. States; Phillip's inquiry; Swediam on syphilis; Hamilton on purgatives; Bell's anatomy; Blackall on dropsies; Paris pharmacopoeia; Hall on disorders; American dispensatory; Saunders on the eye; do. on the ear; Bell on wounds; Essay on yellow fever; Hawship on rectum; Duncan on consumption; Parmela on teeth; Bell's dissections; Accum on vegetable poisons.

RELIGIOUS.

Buck's theological dictionary; Cooper's sermons; Bradley's do.; Harmony of the evangelists; Brown's bible dictionary; Edward's on affliction; Fordyce's sermons; Belfrey's addresses; Proudfit's works; Saint's rest; rise and progress; pilgrim's progress; conversations on the bible; christian morals; White's remains; Erskin's sermons; marrow of the church; christian world; Boston's fourfold state; Brown's catechism; Paley's theology; Doddridge on regeneration; Jenk's devotion; Baxter's call; Buck's works; Chalmers' sermons; Brown's divinity; Blair's sermons; Josephus' works; Bibles; testaments; Watt's hymns; prayer books, and various other works.

VARIETY.

Butler's Hudibras; Fly's synopsis; Carpenter's guide; Kennet's antiquities; arts of war; classical dictionary; Gibbon's surveying; Milton's works; marriage ceremonies; Plutarch's lives; Cook's oracle; Darwin's zoonomia; Chalmers' works; political economy; Uras' dictionary; Ossian's poems; Scott's infancy; Reid's works; Sterne's works; Hume's essays; Hallam's middle age; Home's England; recollections of the Peninsula; Gillies' Greece; Say's political economy; Rollins' ancient history; Lacon; Ovid's metamorphoses; Smith's wealth of nations; Thompson's seasons; Hall's communion; Federalist; Junius' letters; Negotiations between Spain and the United States; Clarke on slavery; life of Cowper; Cowper's works; Pindar's works; views of Louisiana; Italy by lady Morgan; France by do.; United States and Great Britain; military dictionary; Europe after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.

With a general assortment of school books, Greek, Latin and English; a large variety of other books; the late novels, &c. all of which they offer at the Philadelphia retail prices. A discount will be made to library companies, &c.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Has also on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of Goods, selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers and the public in general are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves. N. B. Jan. 18, 1825.

Rheumatic Drops.

LUMBAGO, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swollen face, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, gout, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

By applying these drops generally to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz. that of a permanent cure in a very short time. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vendor of medicines throughout the United States. J. Murphy, agent, Salisbury.

Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicines has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. F. DYOTT, M. D.

Valuable Negroes, for sale.

FOR sale, Forty or Fifty likely NEGROES, of the following description: men, women, and some few children; young fellows, boys and girls. For terms, apply at this office. Aug. 23, 1825.